United Nations A/62/577–S/2007/727

General Assembly
Security Council

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11 December 2007
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General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 17
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 11 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed from 1 to 7 December 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-63866 (E) 131207 141207

Annex to the identical letters dated 11 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 1 to 7 December 2007, inclusive

Air violations

On 1 December 2007:

- Between 0710 and 1105 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea, proceeded as far as Tripoli, headed north and circled over the sea between Beirut and Tyre, then left over the sea off Naqurah;
- Between 1115 and 1200 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah heading north, circled over the regions of Beirut, Sidon and Jubayl (Byblos), then left over the sea off Naqurah;
- Between 1805 and 2150 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre heading east, circled over the South, then left over Rumaysh.

On 2 December 2007:

- Between 1805 and 2105 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah, circled over the South, then left over Alma al-Sha`b;
- Between 1945 and 2245 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre, circled over the regions of the South, Damur and Na`imah, then left over Alma al-Sha`b;
- At 2310 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Damur, circled over the regions of Na`imah and Damur, then left at 0130 hours on 3 December 2007 over Alma al-Sha`b.

On 3 December 2007, between 1334 and 1435 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre heading east, proceeded as far as Marj `Uyun, circled over the regions of the South, then left over Alma al-Sha`b.

On 5 December 2007:

- Between 1122 and 1130 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut, proceeded south, then left over Naqurah;
- Between 1136 and 1222 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh, circled between Beirut and the South, then left over the sea off Beirut;

- Between 1230 and 1317 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut, circled between Beirut and the South, then left over Rumaysh;

- Between 1718 and 2010 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh, circled over the regions of the South, then left over Naqurah;

- Between 1900 and 2210 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre, circled over the regions of the South, then left over Alma al-Sha'b;

- At 2200 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre, circled over the regions of the Shuf and the South, then left at 0100 hours on 6 December 2007 over Alma al-Sha'b.

Sea violations

None.

Acts of aggression in the field

On 1 December 2007:

- At 0300 hours, enemy Israeli forces at the Malikiya position (opposite Aytarun) inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory fired two tracers in the air over the said position towards the east, parallel to the Blue Line, in the direction of Lebanese territory;

- At 1100 hours, three cows belonging to the Israeli enemy, coming from inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, crossed the line of withdrawal and proceeded in the direction of Birkat al-Naqqar on the outskirts of the town of Shab'a.

On 6 December 2007, two construction machines (Poclain) belonging to the Israeli enemy dug two holes north of the technical fence (Ra's Naqurah). Each hole was approximately nine cubic metres. The machines left at 1430 hours and two Hummer vehicles took their place.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 11 December 2007 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Regrettably, despite the recent revival of the peace process and renewed momentum and hopes, the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, continues to deteriorate as Israel, the occupying Power, persists with its military aggressions and human rights violations against the Palestinian people.

On the eve of the first meeting between Palestinian and Israeli officials in resumed negotiations, Israel has launched a wide military operation in the Gaza Strip, causing more death and destruction and seriously endangering the peace process. Once again, the occupying Power has — in total contradiction to the dialogue, good faith and will, and confidence-building measures necessary for advancing negotiations on sensitive, final status issues in a fragile process that has been frozen for seven years — chosen to use force and its military might against the defenceless Palestinian civilian population under its occupation.

In this regard, today, Israeli tanks, bulldozers and armoured vehicles, backed by military fighter planes, attacked the southern Gaza Strip. In addition, Israeli occupying forces seized positions on the roofs of several homes in the town of Al-Fakhari, south of Khan Younis, carried out house-to-house raids there and detained at least 70 civilians, including the town's mayor. The Israeli assault, which caused fear and panic to spread among the already traumatized civilian population, resulted in the killing of at least six Palestinian men and the injury of several others. Also, two other Palestinian men were killed by the occupying forces in air strikes carried out in the northern Gaza Strip. In this connection, it is necessary to also draw attention to the fact that Israel continues its illegal, crippling siege and strangulation of the Gaza Strip, where the humanitarian situation of the civilian population continues to worsen with each passing day, to the point that the World Health Organization declared a few days ago that the health sector in Gaza is on the verge of catastrophe and that the Palestinians in Gaza are undergoing a slow death, which the international community must not continue to be silent about.

07-63953 (E) 141207

Of course, this most recent assault on the Gaza Strip by Israel is not an isolated incident. The occupying Power has not for one moment ceased its illegal policies and practices against the Palestinian people nor has it ceased its threats to inflict even more suffering and loss upon them. This is part of a long and ongoing Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian people, carried out under numerous pretexts that cannot in any way justify such transgressions against the civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Moreover, in this regard, it is necessary to recall that the Israeli Defense Minister, Ehud Barak, and various other officials have been provocatively declaring for more than a month now their intention to launch a large-scale military operation in the Gaza Strip.

Clearly, such actions by Israel not only undermine and negate peace efforts, but also constitute flagrant violations of international law. Moreover, the continuation of such illegal actions, provocations and incitement will further fuel the cycle of violence, causing deeper deterioration of the situation on the ground, dashing hopes and giving rise to ever more despair and extremism. The international community, whose legal obligations for, interest in and efforts towards the promotion of peace are clearly known, must uphold its responsibilities and hold Israel accountable for all of its breaches of international law and for the harm it is causing to the historic opportunity for peace before us. International law, including humanitarian law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention, and human rights law, must be upheld. Failure to do so will only further embolden the occupying Power to continue committing violations and crimes against the Palestinian people with impunity.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 301 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 4 December 2007 (A/ES-10/405-S/2007/707), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

In follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my deep regret to inform you that at least 15 more Palestinian civilians, including children, have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed since September 2000 to 4,800. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified are listed in the annex to the present letter.)

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Annex to the identical letters dated 11 December 2007 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* (Wednesday, 5 December, to Tuesday, 11 December 2007)

Wednesday, 5 December 2007

1. Ahmed Abu Al-Oyoon
2. Iyad Abdel Wahab Aziz
3. Mohammad Ali Sobh
4. Mohammad Khalil Suleiman Salah
5. Majed Awad Matar

Thursday, 6 December 2007

6. Mohammad Salman

Friday, 7 December 2007

7. Bahjat Abu Daqqa

Monday, 10 December 2007

8. Hossam Zaki Nashwan

Tuesday, 11 December 2007

9. Salah Al-Din Khalil
10. Khalil Al-Aswad
11. Mohammad Jamal Abu Hamra (19)
12. Ibrahim Barood
13. Omar Khalil
14. Mahmoud Abu Mostafa
15. Suleiman Al-Qassas

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* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 4,800.

United Nations S/2007/729

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 December 2007

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force of 3 December 2007 (S/2007/698), and also reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel;

3. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for a period of six months, that is, until 30 June 2008;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

07-64439 (E) 141207

United Nations S/2007/730

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 December 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 12 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing to you on behalf of the members of the Security Council which are members of the European Union: France, Italy, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and my own country, Belgium.

Following the briefing by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Mr. Luis Moreno Ocampo, on 5 December 2007, I have the honour to enclose a copy of the Conclusions on the Sudan/Chad which were adopted by the Council of the European Union (General Affairs and External Relations) on 10 December 2007 (see annex).

These Conclusions state, inter alia, the following:

> In line with Security Council resolution 1593 (2005) the Council calls on the Government of the Sudan to cooperate unconditionally with the International Criminal Court and to surrender the two individuals for whom the International Criminal Court issued arrest warrants on 27 April 2007 in connection with alleged crimes against humanity and war crimes in Darfur.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its enclosure as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Johan **Verbeke**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations

07-64293 (E) 141207

Annex to the letter dated 12 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English and French]

Sudan/Chad: Council conclusions

The Council adopted the following conclusions:

1. The Council reaffirms its strong support for the African Union's and the United Nations ongoing efforts to solving the conflict in Darfur and reiterates its firmly held view that a lasting and inclusive peace will be best secured through a comprehensive and regional approach to the conflict.

2. The Council is deeply concerned about the prospects for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) following the briefing provided to the Security Council by Under-Secretary-General Jean-Marie Guéhenno on 27 November 2007.

3. The Council draws attention to the lack of cooperation by the Government of the Sudan concerning the deployment of an effective force. The Council underlines that the UNAMID mission is operating under a Security Council resolution and that any obstruction by the Government of the Sudan or by other parties will be in direct opposition to the will of the Security Council. The Council reiterates its readiness to consider further measures notably in the United Nations framework, against any party that obstructs a prompt deployment of an effective force.

4. The Council recognizes the Comprehensive Peace Agreement as the bedrock of long-term stability and the way forward for democracy in the Sudan and urges both the National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) to resolve points of contention in implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement as soon as possible, notably the demarcation of the Abyei border and the redeployment of troops.

5. The Council welcomes the start of the political talks in Sirte, Libya, on 27 October, as the beginning of a process to ensure lasting peace in Darfur. The Council reiterates its support for the mediation under the auspices of the United Nations and the African Union, welcomes the involvement of civil society, and urges rebel movements to continue their efforts to unify further and prepare for the start of negotiations. The Council reconfirms its readiness to provide all possible support to the talks and welcomes the efforts made by member States, the European Commission and the European Union Special Representative for the Sudan, including through their various contributions to the African Union/United Nations trust fund established for that purpose. The Council stresses that the talks must be underpinned by improved security, in particular through an early commitment by all parties to a verifiable cessation of hostilities. The Council recalls its position that any party failing to engage constructively in the peace process is to be considered as an obstacle to peace and that it will promote appropriate further measures against it, notably in the Union Nations framework, in line with Security Council resolution 1591 (2005).

6. The Council remains deeply concerned about the humanitarian crisis in the region and notably in Darfur and condemns the increasing levels of violence, in particular against humanitarian workers. The Council will continue to monitor these developments very closely. The Council urges the Government of the Sudan to respect their commitments under the Joint Comminiqué and to review issues of concern through established channels (for example the High-Level Committee). As part of this, the Government of the Sudan should issue an early announcement on the extension of the moratorium on humanitarian access. The Council confirms its readiness to consider further measures, notably in the United Nations framework, against any party that undermines peace and security in Darfur or the region through committing acts of violence, especially against any party that obstructs humanitarian access.

7. In line with Security Council resolution 1593 (2005) the Council calls on the Government of the Sudan to cooperate unconditionally with the International Criminal Court and to surrender the two individuals for whom the International Criminal Court issued arrest warrants on 27 April 2007 in connection with alleged crimes against humanity and war crimes in Darfur.

8. The Council deplores the recent attacks by Chadian rebel groups operating partly from Darfur and expresses its serious concerns regarding the renewed military clashes between rebel groups and Chadian armed forces in eastern Chad. It urges Chad, in cooperation with the Sudan and Libya, to create the necessary conditions for a lasting political solution in implementation of the Sirte peace accord. The Council further urges the Governments of the Sudan and Chad to fulfil their obligations under the Tripoli and Sirte agreements, notably to put an end to support for armed movements destabilizing the region. It recalls in particular the responsibility of the Government of the Sudan to prevent armed groups from crossing the borders into Chad.

9. The Council underlines its full commitment to contribute to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1778 (2007) which authorizes the deployment in Chad and the Central African Republic of a multidimensional presence including the European Union providing the military element of it. In the light of recent tensions in the border region of Chad and the Sudan, it reiterates the importance of addressing the conflict in Darfur within a comprehensive and regional approach. In this context, the deployment of EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic and related European Community actions, together with the United Nations mission, MINURCAT, remains crucial.

10. The planning of the operation is taking place in full coordination with the United Nations and in consultation with African partners, and its deployment has been welcomed by the Governments of Chad and the Central African Republic. The deployment of EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic is to actively work for the improvement of the security situation in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic, as well as contributing to ensure the security and freedom to operate MINURCAT.

Following its decision in October 2007 to conduct a one-year bridging military operation in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic, which was reconfirmed in November 2007, the Council takes note of the state of preparations for launching the operation. The Council is looking forward to finalizing soon the current process of force generation and making all necessary resources available in order to conduct this operation.

United Nations S/2007/731

Security Council

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13 December 2007
English
Original: French

Letter dated 12 December 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the letter addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco concerning the situation in the area of the Moroccan Sahara to the east of the berm (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council and have it circulated as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) El Mostafa **Sahel**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-64287 (E) 171207 170207

Annex to the letter dated 12 December 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

12 December 2007

The Kingdom of Morocco has continued in recent years to alert the United Nations to the dangerous activities of the Frente POLISARIO, with the support of Algeria, in the strip established to the east of the berm.

In his letter of 6 December 2007 (S/2007/714), the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations had already drawn your attention to the serious violation of the ceasefire that these parties were about to commit in the buffer strip by holding a so-called congress in Tifarati from 14 to 18 December.

The Kingdom of Morocco had called upon you to take the necessary measures to deal with those dangerous and provocative activities that threaten peace and stability in the region. Moreover, such activities are not conducive to fostering the atmosphere of mutual trust and calm that must prevail at this crucial juncture in the efforts to find a negotiated solution to this regional dispute.

Today, I feel compelled to write to you even as the other parties are stepping up their military incursions into the strip from Algerian territory, without any reaction from the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), which is supposed to ensure that the ceasefire declared on 6 September 1991 is observed. Moreover, these acts perpetrated by armed elements are accompanied by public statements which are not only bellicose but also contain such serious claims as "liberated territories" or "sovereign area".

Yet, as you are aware, the area east of the berm, which is an integral part of the Moroccan Sahara, had been deliberately established in order to avert any new clashes, including with the Algerian army, and help to consolidate the ceasefire.

This fresh, deliberate violation of the ceasefire, the negative and aggressive statements used in perpetrating it, coupled with the passive attitude of MINURSO, have sparked a sense of outrage and deep concern among Moroccans from all walks of life.

Today, the two houses of the Moroccan Parliament held a joint plenary emergency and extraordinary session devoted exclusively to this regrettable development. The session concluded with the adoption of a communiqué unanimously rejecting and strongly condemning this latest tactic of the other parties.

MINURSO cannot remain passive in the face of such acts. Frente POLISARIO and Algeria interpret this lack of response as an incitement and encouragement of their acts.

The other parties take full responsibility for this escalation and its adverse consequences on the efforts being undertaken under your auspices by your Personal Envoy to find a definitive political solution to this dispute. I wish to recall, in this regard, Security Council resolution 1783 (2007) adopted last October which called on the parties to create an atmosphere propitious to dialogue and to the success of negotiations.

This recent development seriously undermines the calm climate essential for continuing the negotiations and seriously jeopardizes the chances of success of the third round of talks to which you officially invited the parties last week.

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco hopes that it can count on your authority to involve MINURSO in an effort to rectify this situation.

The Kingdom of Morocco reserves the right to take such action as it may deem necessary to react to this regrettable development that the Moroccan people as a whole rejects and condemns.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council and have it circulated as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Taïb **Fassi Fihri**

United Nations S/2007/732

Security Council

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13 December 2007

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the analysis on developments on the ground over the last six months in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 December 2007 (S/2007/699) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, in accordance with his mandate,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus is agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions on the island it is necessary to keep UNFICYP beyond 15 December 2007,

Echoing the Secretary-General's firm belief that the responsibility of finding a solution lies first and foremost with the Cypriots themselves, that the upcoming year offers an important window of opportunity to make decisive progress, which must be grasped by all parties, in the search for a comprehensive solution, and noting the primary role of the United Nations in assisting the parties to bring the Cyprus conflict and division of the island to a comprehensive and durable settlement,

Taking note of the assessment of the Secretary-General that the security situation on the island and along the Green Line remains generally stable, welcoming the decrease in the overall number of incidents involving the two sides, and urging both sides to avoid any action which could lead to an increase in tension,

Underlining that activity in the buffer zone, in particular proposals for large-scale commercial projects, which are not compatible with returning to normal conditions as expressed in the UNFICYP mandate, should not be at the expense of stability and security; *reiterating* the Secretary-General's firm belief that the situation in the buffer zone would be improved if both sides accepted the 1989 aide-memoire used by the United Nations,

Welcoming the principles and decisions enshrined in the 8 July 2006 Agreement, stressing that a comprehensive settlement based on a bicommunal, bizonal federation and political equality, as set out in the relevant Security Council resolutions, is both desirable and possible and should not be further delayed,

Deploring the continued failure to date to implement the 8 July 2006 Agreement, and urging the leaders of both communities to act to start the process without delay in order to prepare the ground for fully fledged negotiations leading to a comprehensive and durable settlement,

Welcoming the agreement to allow European Union funds to support demining activities; urging the rapid finalization of the protocol between the relevant parties

07-64494 (E) 141207

governing the remaining demining activities in order to complete demining of the buffer zone,

Welcoming the progress and continuation of the important activities of the Committee on Missing Persons; expressing the hope that this process will promote reconciliation between the communities,

Welcoming the proposed confidence-building measures advanced by both sides, as a means of creating greater trust between the two communities and encouraging their early implementation; encouraging also progress on measures such as the opening of additional crossing points including, but not limited to, at Ledra Street, taking into account the arrangements already in place at existing crossing points, and reaffirming the importance of continued crossing of the Green Line by Cypriots,

Welcoming all efforts to promote bicommunal contacts and events, including, inter alia, on the part of all United Nations bodies on the island, urging the two sides to promote the active engagement of civil society and the encouragement of cooperation between economic and commercial bodies and to remove all obstacles to such contacts,

Agreeing that an active and flourishing civil society is essential to the political process and *expressing concern*, in this respect, that opportunities for constructive public debate about the future of the island, within and between the communities, are becoming fewer, and that this atmosphere is hampering, in particular, efforts to foster bicommunal activities intended to benefit all Cypriots, and to promote reconciliation and build trust in order to facilitate a comprehensive settlement,

Reaffirming the importance of the Secretary-General continuing to keep the operations of UNFICYP under close review while continuing to take into account developments on the ground and the views of the parties, and reverting to the Council with recommendations as appropriate for further adjustments to UNFICYP's mandate, force levels and concept of operation as soon as warranted,

Welcoming the steps taken by the Republic of Cyprus to address the living conditions of many UNFICYP troops,

Echoing the Secretary-General's gratitude to the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Greece for their voluntary contributions to the funding of UNFICYP, and his request for further voluntary contributions from other countries and organizations,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Welcomes* the analysis on developments on the ground over the last six months in the Secretary-General's report, in accordance with his mandate;

2. *Reaffirms* that the status quo is unacceptable, that time is not on the side of a settlement, and that negotiations to reunify the island have been at an impasse for too long;

3. *Expresses* full support for the 8 July process, notes with deep concern the lack of any progress, and calls upon all parties immediately to engage constructively with the United Nations efforts, as described in Under-Secretary-General Gambari's

letter of 15 November 2006 and to cease mutual recriminations; *urges* all parties to show flexibility and political will over the coming months to make measurable progress which will allow fully fledged negotiations to begin;

4. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

5. *Expresses* its full support for UNFICYP and decides to extend its mandate for a further period ending 15 June 2008;

6. *Calls on* both sides to continue to engage, as a matter of urgency and while respecting UNFICYP's mandate, in consultations with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone, in particular in relation to the Ledra Street crossing point, and on the United Nations 1989 aide-memoire, with a view to reaching early agreement on outstanding issues;

7. *Calls on* the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on implementation of this resolution by 1 June 2008;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by UNFICYP to implement the Secretary-General's zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including the conduct of predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda items 17 and 18

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 12 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write with regard to the alarming Palestinian terrorist attack carried out today, Wednesday, 12 December 2007, against Israel.

Earlier today, at least 15 Qassam rockets were launched by Palestinian terrorists in the Gaza Strip at the Israeli town of Sderot. The rockets caused injury to five Israeli civilians, who were slightly wounded from the barrage.

Israel views these terrorist attacks with grave severity, particularly in light of the fact that they occurred the morning prior to a meeting between the Israeli and Palestinian Authority chief negotiators, Ms. Tzipi Livni and Mr. Ahmed Queria, to launch the important peace talks discussed last month in Annapolis. The timing of the attack is another clear indication of the Palestinian failure to end the violence and terrorism against Israel. The terrorists obviously struck with the explicit intention of derailing our efforts in pursuit of peace and security.

More than 2,000 rockets have been fired by Palestinian terrorists since the beginning of 2007 and security services estimate that, since Hamas took control of the Gaza Strip in June 2007, a rocket is fired at Israel, on average, every three hours.

Israel retains the right to exercise itself in self-defence, as is the right to all sovereign nations, under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. Israel will continue to do all that is necessary to safeguard the lives of its citizens and ensure their right to live free from fear and terrorism.

I should be grateful if you would have the contents of the present letter circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 17 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-64327 (E) 141207

United Nations S/2007/734

Security Council

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13 December 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 12 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

It is my honour and pleasure to transmit to you the final report of the symposium on Enhancing the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Sanctions (see annex), sponsored by the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations and held at the United Nations on 30 April 2007. Co-sponsoring organizations included the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies and the Fourth Freedom Forum, in cooperation with the Watson Institute for International Studies at Brown University and the Stockholm Process on Targeted Sanctions at Uppsala University.

As you may note from the report, the symposium was a highly informative and successful event, and demonstrated the progress achieved and further steps towards refining the sanctions instrument.

I respectfully request that this report be circulated to all members of the Security Council and issued as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) John **Mourikis**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-64359 (E) 211207

Annex to the letter dated 12 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Enhancing the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Sanctions

A Symposium
30 April 2007
United Nations, New York

Sponsored by the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations

The Opening Session

The symposium convened in the auditorium of the United Nations Trusteeship Council with more than 150 participants in attendance, including representatives of dozens of member state missions, Secretariat staff, and nongovernmental experts. The symposium was chaired by Ambassador Vassilakis, Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations. The government of Greece sponsored the symposium and released the report, *Best Practices and Recommendations for Improving the Effectiveness of United Nations Sanctions*, based on the report of the Security Council Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions (2006), which Greece chaired during its tenure on the Security Council.

Ambassador Vassilakis welcomed participants to the symposium and expressed his government's pride in associating with other governments that had contributed to the advancement of sanctions implementation, including Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden. Ambassador Vassilakis read a statement on behalf of the Foreign Minister of Greece, Mrs. Dora Bakoyannis, who affirmed Greece's continuing interest in improving the implementation of Security Council sanctions:

> Sanctions are a powerful expression of the collective voice and the collective will of the international community. As such, their symbolic impact is undeniable. Their practical impact has been demonstrated in several cases where sanctions have helped to prod conflicting parties towards compromise.
>
> Sanctions have demonstrated that they have a sobering effect on targets. Even the threat of sanctions can have a preventive effect. But only if the threat is perceived as credible, and carries the clear message of a willingness to act as necessary. Sanctions, imposed in a manner that signals the unity of purpose and determination of the international community, can achieve results without the use of force.

Keynote Address

His Excellency United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon gave the keynote address to the symposium. The Secretary-General noted Greece's leadership in chairing the Côte d'Ivoire and Sudan sanctions committees and the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions, which the Security Council acknowledged in Resolution 1732 (2006). The Secretary-General traced the evolution of Security Council sanctions in recent years from comprehensive and "stand alone" measures to combined "smart" or "targeted" measures that are aimed at decision-making elites and that seek to prevent conflict while avoiding harm to the general population. He recounted recent innovations designed to strengthen compliance, including the establishment of expert panels to monitor implementation and mandates for peacekeeping forces to assist with monitoring arms embargoes. He addressed the challenge of due process for the listing and de-listing of individuals designated for targeted

sanctions, such as assets freezes and travel bans. Experience has shown that sanctions work best as a means of persuasion, not punishment:

> Sanctions should include carrots along with sticks—not only threats, but inducements to elicit compliance. The target must understand what actions it is expected to take. And partial or full compliance should be met by reciprocal steps from the Council, such as easing or lifting sanctions as appropriate.
>
> There is ample evidence that sanctions have enormous potential to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security when used not as an end in themselves, but in support of a holistic conflict resolution approach that includes prevention, mediation, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. We should welcome the evolution of sanctions that has taken place: where once they were an often blunt and unfocused instrument, today they have become a more precise tool. Their increased use attests to their growing power. Our challenge is to ensure their credibility and legitimacy in the eyes of the world as unassailable. Only by our combined efforts can we hope to realize the full promise of sanctions in the interest of global peace and security.

Ambassadors' Panel

The opening panel featured former United Nations ambassadors and chairs of Security Council sanctions committees: Robert Fowler, former Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations and chair of the Angola sanctions committee, 1999-2000; Ellen Margrethe Løj, former Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations and chair of the Liberia sanctions committee, 2005-06; Danilo Türk, former Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations and chair of the Libya sanctions committee, 1998-99; and Adamantios Th. Vassilakis, Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations and former chair of the Côte d'Ivoire sanctions committee, 2005-06.

United Nations sanctions contributed to the ending of the decades-long war between the government of Angola and the UNITA faction led by Jonas Savimbi. For the first six years in which they were in force, United Nations sanctions against UNITA were largely ignored by the international community. When the sanctions were expanded and strengthened, however—with the introduction of an expert monitoring panel and greater efforts to encourage implementation—the impact of the sanctions became significant. The diamond embargo, financial sanctions, and other measures imposed by the Security Council reduced the resources available to UNITA and made it more difficult for Savimbi to keep his equipment fueled and forces armed, which led directly to his defeat in the field by Angolan government units in February 2002. Lessons learned include the need for more rigorous review of the actual impacts of sanctions, the importance of monitoring groups in naming and shaming those who violate sanctions, the fact that more vigorous efforts can be applied to improve sanctions implementation even after years of neglect, and the need for more Secretariat staff to support sanctions implementation.

Sanctions in Liberia were only one of a wide range of tools employed by the Security Council to end a devastating civil war. The sanctions measures employed—arms embargo, commodity sanctions, and individual sanctions—were designed to induce the concerned parties to change their policies. The diamond and timber sanctions were designed to cut off the source of funds for the civil war and also to conserve the country's resources for the benefit of the Liberian people. The recent lifting of timber and diamond sanctions has been conditioned on the new government of Liberia taking measures to manage its resources for the benefit of the people and complying with international Kimberley Process standards to avoid trade in "blood diamonds." The travel ban made a contribution toward stabilizing Liberia, but the financial assets freezes were only partially successful, largely because neither the Transitional nor the present government has enforced the assets freezes in Liberia. The lack of clear procedures for de-listing named individuals has created difficulties. The lessons from this case are that sanctions can be effective if the Security Council through its expert groups can monitor

developments closely and adjust its strategy to provide incentives for compliance. In general, the Security Council must be prepared to follow through when it stipulates that measures will be taken if targeted regimes fail to comply. The Council should take further steps to improve listing and de-listing procedures and must adopt more effective means of communicating its decisions to member states.

Sanctions against Libya had a positive impact in achieving the Security Council objective of bringing to justice those suspected of bombing Pan Am and UTA airliners. The measures applied, including a flight ban and aviation sanctions, were selective and appropriate to the offense. Careful management of the sanctions allowed for emergency medical evacuation and Hajj pilgrimage flights. When sanctions compliance began to erode, intensive multilateral negotiations produced a compromise settlement in which the suspects were turned over to a Scottish court located in The Hague. Sanctions were subsequently suspended, which ended the coercive pressure against Libya. Lessons from this case are that sanctions can help to change state behavior when they are not utilized as punishment and retribution, that the prospect of lifting or suspending sanctions can be an important inducement for compliance, that suspension is a useful action that removes coercive pressure but allows for easier reimposition should conditions so require, and that indigenous factors and changing perceptions unique to each case must be weighed in determining how to achieve compliance.

The sanctions in Côte d'Ivoire were designed to support the peace process and apply pressure on the parties to conduct fair elections and avoid a return to armed conflict. Their role is not to punish the country or its people. The sanctions need to be coordinated more effectively with other United Nations policy instruments, including peacekeeping, the presence of impartial forces, and the role of the Secretary-General's Special Representative. Implementation of the sanctions has been inadequate. The reports of the expert group and UNOCI (the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire) provide evidence of numerous violations of the arms embargo. Although individual sanctions (travel bans and assets freezes) were threatened over a two-year period, the Security Council only managed to impose these measures against three individuals in February 2006. It is important for sanctions committee members to have unity of purpose in the designation of individuals. The situation in Côte d'Ivoire has improved following the Ouagadougou peace agreement, but this does not diminish the responsibility of the international community to support implementation of the agreement. The lifting of sanctions should be reserved as an inducement to the parties to implement their commitments.

Experts' Panel

The second plenary panel featured nongovernmental sanctions experts: Sue E. Eckert of the Watson Institute for International Studies at Brown University; George A. Lopez and David Cortright of the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies at the University of Notre Dame and the Fourth Freedom Forum; and Peter Wallensteen of Uppsala University.

The panel reviewed the emergence of targeted sanctions since the 1990s, noting the contributions of the Interlaken, Bonn-Berlin, and Stockholm Processes in helping to refine sanctions as an instrument of continuing importance for the international community. As sanctions have evolved from blunt instruments to more selective and targeted measures against states, individuals, entities, and non-state actors, the objectives of sanctions have likewise evolved from changing the behavior of targets threatening international peace and security, to facilitating compliance with peace agreements or investigations, to preventing certain actions by targets through the denial of resources to support such actions.

The effectiveness of sanctions should be measured not by whether targets comply immediately and completely with Security Council demands but by the impacts that occur in almost every case and that generate pressure for policy change. If effectiveness is defined as the creation of impacts that lead to at least partial compliance, Security Council sanctions have achieved results in at least one-third to one-half of all cases, depending on how generously one defines partial compliance. In a number of cases—Yugoslavia (1991-95), Iraq, Libya, Haiti,

Angola, Liberia, Sudan (1996), Côte d'Ivoire, and perhaps North Korea—the imposition of Security Council sanctions created impacts that led to policy changes.

The signaling effect of sanctions is important, since no country wishes to be isolated and stigmatized, and this alone often encourages a country to seek dialogue and a political settlement. The prospect of sanctions lifting is a key inducement to political bargaining and can encourage targeted regimes to comply with international demands.

Security Council sanctions can be placed in two broad categories: those related to regional and national security issues and the prevention of armed conflict, and those that are connected to global issues of countering terrorism and preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. When sanctions are integrated with other United Nations policy tools, such as peacekeeping and Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, the prospects for success are enhanced. Experience has shown that sanctions can achieve policy reform in a targeted regime, but that they should not be used to remove a regime or change its fundamental nature.

In the past fifteen years, significant advancement of the targeted sanctions instrument has taken place, yet important challenges remain. Needed reforms include additional progress in listing and de-listing procedures to ensure that human rights and due process concerns are addressed, the creation of a searchable database of all expert panel reports and files, enhanced capacity-building efforts among member states and regional organizations, and increased public awareness and more effective use of the media to communicate the purposes and implementation requirements of Security Council sanctions.

Workshops

The first workshop on information management and media communications was chaired by John McNee, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, assisted by rapporteur Linda Gerber-Stellingwerf. The discussion addressed both internal information management challenges within the United Nations system and the need for more effective communication strategies with external audiences. The Government of Canada has proposed and created a plan for the development of an internal information management system related to the work of sanctions monitoring groups.

For UN actors, including missions in the field, it is important to develop a coherent message about the purposes of Security Council action. Because threats or coercive pressures do not communicate well, all elements of the United Nations mission must be in a position to provide clear, understandable information to the populations of target states regarding the purposes and goals of sanctions. The question of who speaks for the United Nations in a particular country or mission is not always clear. Communicating to external audiences the purposes and goals of United Nations actions, including sanctions, is an important part of creating the political will that is necessary for effective implementation. Where there are positive stories to tell—such as the transformation of Liberia and the use of sanctions to facilitate improved governance—these should be communicated more widely.

The second workshop on controlling arms and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction was chaired by Ambassador Michael Freiherr von Ungern-Sternberg of Germany, aided by rapporteur Michael Brzoska. Arms embargoes have become more effective in recent years owing to three factors: improvements in implementation in certain member states, the integration of arms embargoes with other forms of targeted measures, and improved reporting by expert panels in exposing illegal arms transfers. Recommendations for further improvement were developed in three areas: design, implementation, and monitoring and enforcement. The wording of arms embargo resolutions should correlate with the language contained in national arms export control legislation. Resolutions should include clear instructions regarding dual use items by making reference to technical specifications that exist in multilateral regimes such as the Wassenaar Arrangement. Implementation can be improved through greater capacity-building efforts for states that lack the means to enforce arms embargoes. Enforcement efforts could be improved by the provision of additional resources for peacekeeping forces charged with monitoring arms embargoes.

The third workshop on building capacity at national, regional, and international levels was chaired by Ambassador Cecilia Ruthström-Ruin of Sweden, aided by rapporteur Mikael Eriksson. United Nations efforts to facilitate capacity building for counter-terrorism have wide support in the international system, and are directly relevant to enhancing capacity for sanctions implementation. While important differences exist between the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee created by Resolution 1373 (2001) and the missions of sanctions committees, such as the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee mandated by Resolution 1267 (1999), many areas of overlap exist. Greater coordination in the provision of capacity-building assistance would benefit implementation of both counter-terrorism and sanctions mandates. An example of improved capacity-building coordination is the cooperation that has been established between Interpol and the 1267 sanctions committee. The link between capacity building and the United Nations development assistance agenda needs greater attention, to determine the degree of overlap in development and security agendas.

The fourth workshop on refining the sanctions instrument was chaired by Peter Maurer, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations, assisted by rapporteur Erica Cosgrove. Progress has been achieved in recent years in the technical aspects of designing and developing sanctions. Outstanding issues remain, however, including the need for further improvement in listing and de-listing procedures, better definition of targeted measures (such as luxury goods), more effective monitoring procedures, and exploring the prospect of extending financial sanctions to credits. A lack of political consensus among nations often hampers sanctions implementation. This can be addressed by combining a carrot and sticks approach that includes inducements as well as coercive pressures, by integrating sanctions with other United Nations operations such as peacekeeping, and by building upon and encouraging regional approaches. There is need for more "policy oriented" discussions of sanctions to build greater political support for effective implementation.

United Nations S/2007/735

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 December 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 12 December 2007 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

I received a letter today from the Prime Minister of Lebanon, Mr. Fouad Siniora (see annex), in which he requested technical assistance for the Government of Lebanon's efforts to investigate the murder of Brigadier-General François Hajj. The Government requested that the International Independent Investigation Commission be in touch with the relevant Lebanese authorities for that purpose.

Since the Commission reports to the Security Council, I am transmitting this request to you, and through you to the other members of the Council, in order for members to take appropriate action.

(*Signed*) **Ban** Ki-moon

07-64593 (E) 171207

Annex

Letter dated 12 December 2007 from the Prime Minister of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General

I write to you of the heinous terrorist act which took the life of Brigadier-General François Hajj this morning in Baabda, east of Beirut. This horrific assassination comes after a temporary halt in the series of crimes Lebanon has been witnessing for over three years now. However, this attack is the first against a high ranking officer in the Lebanese army, the symbol of national unity, and is clearly an attempt to intimidate this institution in the exercise of its duties. Furthermore, the timing of this terrorist act undermines the process to elect a new President of the Republic.

Based on the previous agreement between the International Independent Investigation Commission and the Lebanese Government, we hereby request technical assistance in the effort to investigate the murder of Brigadier-General Hajj.

We request that the International Independent Investigation Commission be in touch with the relevant Lebanese authorities for that purpose.

(*Signed*) Fuad **Siniora**

United Nations S/2007/736

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 December 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 14 December 2007 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The members of the Security Council have carefully considered your letter dated 12 December 2007 (S/2007/735), regarding the request of the Government of Lebanon for technical assistance from the International Independent Investigation Commission in the effort to investigate the murder of Brigadier-General François Hajj on 12 December 2007.

Determined to continue to assist the Government of Lebanon in the search for the truth and to bringing to justice perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of that terrorist attack and of other terrorist attacks and assassinations committed in Lebanon (see S/PRST/2007/34 and S/PRST/2007/47), we refer to resolutions 1644 (2005) and 1748 (2007) and invite the Commission to extend appropriate technical assistance to the Lebanese authorities in the investigation and invite the Secretary-General to so inform the Government of Lebanon and the Commissioner of the International Independent Investigation Commission.

(*Signed*) Marcello **Spatafora**
President of the Security Council

07-64599 (E) 171207

United Nations S/2007/737

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 December 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 14 December 2007 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1757 (2007) of 30 May 2007, I write to you in connection with the agreement concerning the headquarters of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (the headquarters agreement).

Article 8 of the document annexed to Security Council resolution 1757 (2007) (annex) provides that the location of the seat of the Tribunal is subject to the conclusion of a headquarters agreement between the United Nations, the Government [of Lebanon] and the State that hosts the Tribunal. However, in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of Security Council resolution 1757 (2007), if the Secretary-General reports that the headquarters agreement has not been concluded as envisioned under article 8 of the document annexed to the resolution, the location of the seat of the Tribunal shall be determined in consultation with the Government of Lebanon and be subject to the conclusion of a headquarters agreement between the United Nations and the State that hosts the Tribunal. Furthermore, in paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 1757 (2007) the Security Council requests the Secretary-General, in coordination, when appropriate, with the Government of Lebanon, to undertake the steps and measures necessary to establish the Special Tribunal in a timely manner.

On 12 November 2007, the United Nations and the Government of Lebanon agreed that, given the situation at the time in Lebanon, it would be difficult to pursue a tripartite agreement to be signed and ratified by the Lebanese authorities under article 8 of the annex in a time period necessary for the Special Tribunal to be established in a timely manner, as called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 1757 (2007). The Government of Lebanon expressed its approval that the seat of the Special Tribunal be located in the Netherlands and requested the United Nations to continue to undertake all the necessary steps and measures to continue facilitating the process and finalizing a bilateral agreement.

Accordingly, pursuant to paragraph 1 (b) of Security Council resolution 1757 (2007), I wish to inform you that the headquarters agreement has not been concluded as envisioned under article 8 of the annex to the resolution, but that instead negotiations have been successfully completed and the headquarters agreement has been initialled, by representatives of the United Nations and the Netherlands.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ban** Ki-moon

07-64678 (E) 181207

United Nations S/2007/738

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 December 2007

Original: English

Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the efforts of the democratically elected, constitutionally based, national unity Government of Iraq in fulfilling its detailed political, economic, and security programme and national reconciliation agenda, and *looking forward* to the day Iraqi forces assume full responsibility for the maintenance of security and stability in their country, thus allowing the completion of the multinational force mandate and the end of its presence in Iraq,

Welcoming continued progress in training, equipping and capacity-building of Iraqi security forces, including the Iraqi Army and the internal security forces, and the assumption of command and control by Iraqi Ground Forces Command over all Iraqi Army divisions, and the transfer of security responsibility in Najaf, Maysan, Muthanna, Dhi Qar, Dahuk, Irbil, Sulaymaniyah, Karbala and Basra provinces, and *also welcoming* efforts to complete that process during 2008,

Recalling all of its previous relevant resolutions on Iraq,

Reaffirming the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Iraq, and *reaffirming further* the importance of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of Iraq,

Reaffirming also the right of the Iraqi people freely to determine their own political future and control their own national resources,

Welcoming the continuing work of the Government of Iraq towards a federal, democratic, pluralistic, and unified Iraq, in which there is full respect for human rights,

Noting the strong commitment of the Government of Iraq in pursuing an atmosphere in which sectarianism is totally rejected, including through the agreed communiqué announced on 26 August 2007, *underscoring* the need for all communities in Iraq to reject sectarianism, participate in the political process, and engage in an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation for the sake of Iraq's political stability and unity, and *reaffirming* the willingness of the international community to work closely with the Government of Iraq to assist these reconciliation efforts,

07-65058 (E) 181207

Recognizing continuing progress under the International Compact with Iraq, an initiative of the Government of Iraq that has created a new partnership with the international community and is building a strong framework for Iraq's continued political, security and economic transformation and integration into the regional and global economy, and *welcoming* the important role that the United Nations is playing by jointly chairing the Compact with the Government of Iraq,

Calling upon the international community, particularly countries in the region and Iraq's neighbours, to support the Iraqi people in their pursuit of peace, stability, security, democracy, and prosperity, *welcoming* the Expanded Neighbors Conferences on 4 May 2007 and 2-3 November 2007, resultant working groups, and the agreement to establish an Expanded Neighbors "support mechanism" with support from the United Nations, and *noting* that the successful implementation of this resolution will contribute to regional stability,

Demanding those who use violence in an attempt to subvert the political process should lay down their arms and participate in the political process, and *encouraging* the Government of Iraq to continue to engage with all those who renounce violence,

Reaffirming that acts of terrorism must not be allowed to disrupt Iraq's political and economic transition, *and further reaffirming* the obligations of Member States under resolution 1618 (2005) of 4 August 2005 and other relevant resolutions and international conventions with respect, inter alia, to terrorist activities in and from Iraq or against its citizens,

Recalling the termination under resolution 1762 (2007) of the mandates of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq under the relevant resolutions, *welcoming* Iraq's commitments in its letter to the Security Council dated 8 April 2007 annexed to that resolution, and *reaffirming* Iraq's disarmament obligations under relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the request conveyed in the letter of 7 December 2007 from the Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Council, which is annexed to this resolution, to retain the presence of the multinational force in Iraq, *recognizing also* the Government of Iraq's intention to assume full responsibility for providing security to the country and people of Iraq, and *taking note of* all of the objectives set forth in that letter, including the statement that the Government of Iraq considers this to be its final request to the Security Council for the extension of the mandate of the multinational force,

Recognizing the importance of consent of the sovereign Government of Iraq for the presence of the multinational force and of maximum coordination and close partnership between the multinational force and that Government,

Taking into consideration the progress of Iraq's security forces in improving the capability to provide security to the country and people of Iraq, as well as the continuing progress of the Government of Iraq in achieving its political, economic, and security programme,

Welcoming the willingness of the multinational force to continue efforts to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq, including participating in the provision of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, as

described in the letter of 10 December 2007 from the United States Secretary of State to the President of the Council, which is annexed to this resolution,

Recognizing the tasks and arrangements set out in letters annexed to resolution 1546 (2004) of 8 June 2004, including the provision of security and logistical support for the United Nations presence in Iraq, and the cooperative implementation by the Government of Iraq and the multinational force of those arrangements, and having regard for resolution 1770 (2007) of 10 August 2007,

Affirming the importance for all parties, including foreign forces, promoting the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq to act in accordance with international law, including relevant obligations under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, and to cooperate with the relevant international organizations, *welcoming* their commitments in this regard, and underscoring that all parties, including foreign forces, should take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

Recalling the establishment of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) on 14 August 2003, and *affirming* that the United Nations should continue to play a leading role in supporting the efforts of the Iraqi people and Government to strengthen institutions for representative government, promote political dialogue and national reconciliation, engage neighbouring countries, assist vulnerable groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and promote the protection of human rights and judicial and legal reform in accordance with resolution 1770 (2007),

Recognizing that international support for security and stability is essential to the well-being of the people of Iraq as well as the ability of all concerned, including the United Nations, to carry out their work on behalf of the people of Iraq, and *expressing* appreciation for Member State contributions in this regard under resolution 1483 (2003), resolution 1511 (2003), resolution 1546 (2004), resolution 1637 (2005) and resolution 1723 (2006),

Recognizing that the Government of Iraq will continue to have the leading role in coordinating international assistance to Iraq and *reaffirming* the importance of international assistance and development of the Iraqi economy and the importance of coordinated donor assistance,

Recognizing the significant role of the Development Fund for Iraq and the International Advisory and Monitoring Board and the provisions of paragraph 22 of resolution 1483 (2003) in helping the Government of Iraq to ensure that Iraq's resources are being used transparently and equitably for the benefit of the people of Iraq,

Stressing the responsibility of the Iraqi authorities to undertake all appropriate steps to prevent attacks on the diplomatic personnel accredited in Iraq in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961,

Determining that the situation in Iraq continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Notes* that the presence of the multinational force in Iraq is at the request of the Government of Iraq and *reaffirms* the authorization for the multinational force

as set forth in resolution 1546 (2004) and *decides* to extend the mandate as set forth in that resolution until 31 December 2008, taking into consideration the Iraqi Prime Minister's letter dated 7 December 2007, including all of the objectives highlighted therein, and the United States Secretary of State's letter dated 10 December 2007;

2. *Decides further* that the mandate for the multinational force shall be reviewed at the request of the Government of Iraq or no later than 15 June 2008, and *declares* that it will terminate this mandate earlier if requested by the Government of Iraq;

3. *Decides* to extend until 31 December 2008 the arrangements established in paragraph 20 of resolution 1483 (2003) for the depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas and the arrangements referred to in paragraph 12 of resolution 1483 (2003) and paragraph 24 of resolution 1546 (2004) for the monitoring of the Development Fund for Iraq by the International Advisory and Monitoring Board and further decides that, subject to the exception provided for in paragraph 27 of resolution 1546 (2004), the provisions of paragraph 22 of resolution 1483 (2003) shall continue to apply until that date, including with respect to funds and financial assets and economic resources described in paragraph 23 of that resolution;

4. *Decides further* that the provisions in the above paragraph for the deposit of proceeds into the Development Fund for Iraq and for the role of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board and the provisions of paragraph 22 of resolution 1483 (2003) shall be reviewed at the request of the Government of Iraq or no later than 15 June 2008;

5. *Requests* that the United States, on behalf of the multinational force, continue to report to the Council on the efforts and progress of this force on a quarterly basis;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex I

Letter dated 7 December 2007 from the Prime Minister of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic and English]

Iraq has now finished building its constitutional and legal institutions. It now has a permanent constitution, which was voted on by the Iraqi people, and a parliament, which represents the various components of Iraqi society. Iraq also has a Government of national unity that includes all political factions. Today, despite the efforts of terrorists and hostile forces to prevent us from developing our young and vital democracy, we are determined to build a democratic, federal and unified Iraq.

The Government of Iraq continues to act expeditiously to guarantee the security of Iraqi citizens and the stability of the country. It is continuing to act expeditiously to promote national reconciliation in order to ensure broad political participation by all national forces, to protect human rights and strengthen the rule of law, to achieve economic growth and to provide its citizens with basic services.

Achieving security and stability in the country is a matter of the utmost priority for the Iraqi Government. That is why it has devoted special attention to the task of building and strengthening the capacities of the Iraqi Army and the internal security forces, given that those are the two institutions that can guarantee security, maintain order and confront terrorist and other outlaw groups. Our national forces have successfully taken over the security functions of the multinational force in Iraq (MNF-I) in eight governorates. It is our intention that our national forces will continue to take over those security functions until all 18 governorates are under the full security control of our troops in 2008. Our ground force command has assumed control of all the divisions of the Iraqi Army. The effective coordination between the command and MNF-I has had a positive effect on the security situation.

The Government of Iraq stresses that MNF-I, working alongside our national forces, has made an important and significant contribution to efforts to establish security and the rule of law. The Government of Iraq requests that the Security Council should consider extending the mandate of MNF-I in light of Iraq's achievements over the past few years, namely, the strengthened capacity of its Army and security forces and its significant successes in the security, political and economic spheres. A review of the role and authority of MNF-I will thus be required in order to strike a balance between, on the one hand, the need to extend, one last time, the mandate of the force and, on the other hand, progress made by Iraq in the area of security. In this regard, it is important for Iraq to be treated as an independent and fully sovereign State and, in seeking the aforementioned balance, the following objectives should be highlighted:

1. The Government of Iraq requests the extension of the mandate of MNF-I in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1546 (2004), 1637 (2005) and 1723 (2006) and the letters annexed thereto for a period of 12 months beginning on 31 December 2007, provided that the extension is subject to a commitment by the Security Council to end the mandate at an earlier date if the Government of Iraq so requests and that the mandate is subject to periodic review before June 2008;

2. The functions of recruiting, training, arming and equipping the Iraqi Army and Iraq's security forces are the responsibility of the Government of Iraq;

3. The Government of Iraq will assume responsibility for command and control of all Iraqi forces, and MNF-I, in coordination with the Government of Iraq, will provide support and backing to those forces;

4. The Government of Iraq will be responsible for arrest, detention and imprisonment tasks. When those tasks are carried out by MNF-I, there will be maximum levels of coordination, cooperation and understanding with the Government of Iraq;

5. The Government of Iraq considers this to be its final request to the Security Council for the extension of the mandate of MNF-I and expects, in future, that the Security Council will be able to deal with the situation in Iraq without the need for action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. The Government of Iraq requests that the resolution to be adopted by the Security Council should reaffirm respect for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq and also reaffirm the commitment of Member States to the principle of non-intervention in its internal affairs.

The Government of Iraq wishes to inform the Security Council that it has signed a declaration of principles with the United States of America with a view to establishing a long-term cooperative and friendly relationship.

The Government of Iraq reaffirms the importance of the work of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003) in order to restore the Iraqi funds and assets deposited outside Iraq by the previous regime. The Government of Iraq urges the members of the Security Council to support the Committee's ongoing work in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1483 (2003) concerning the identification of individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 23 of that resolution, including the updating of the list of individuals and entities identified by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 661 (1990). The Government of Iraq looks forward to the Committee's report to the Security Council on its activities.

The Government of Iraq recognizes the importance of the provisions of paragraph 22 of resolution 1483 (2003) in ensuring that Iraq's natural resources, the proceeds from sales thereof and other funds deposited in the Development Fund for Iraq are used for reconstruction activities and other efforts to benefit the people of Iraq. Iraq therefore requests that, taking account of the exception provided for in paragraph 27 of resolution 1546 (2004), the Security Council should continue to apply the provisions of paragraph 22 of resolution 1483 (2003) until 31 December 2008, including in respect of the funds, financial assets and economic resources described in paragraph 23 of resolution 1483 (2003).

The Government of Iraq is of the opinion that the provisions of Security Council resolution 1546 (2004) on the deposit of proceeds into the Development Fund for Iraq will help to ensure that proceeds from Iraq's natural resources are used to serve the interests of the Iraqi people. The role played by the International Advisory and Monitoring Board serves the same purpose. The Government of Iraq understands that the Development Fund for Iraq plays an important role in helping Iraq to convince donors and creditors that it is managing its resources and debts in a

responsible way in the interests of the Iraqi people. It should be pointed out that Iraq is striving to form a new partnership with the international community in order to build a dynamic network designed to transform its economy and integrate it with other world economies through the International Compact with Iraq. We are therefore requesting that the mandate of the Development Fund for Iraq and the International Advisory and Monitoring Board be extended for a further 12 months. We are also requesting that the mandate should be reviewed, based on the request of the Iraqi Government, before 15 June 2008.

The Government of Iraq is asking the Security Council to review its resolutions relating to the deposit of 5 per cent of Iraq's proceeds from oil into the Compensation Fund established in accordance with Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent relevant resolutions, with a view to reducing that percentage as much as possible, since the deposit of such a high percentage creates a financial burden for Iraq at a time when it is in dire need of those funds to rebuild its infrastructure, which was destroyed during the wars waged by the previous regime. Furthermore, the increase in the price of oil means that the real amount represented by that 5 per cent is at least five times greater than it was.

The people of Iraq are determined to establish a stable and peaceful democracy. They are determined to develop a dynamic economy built on solid foundations and a creative vision. The people of Iraq need the support of the international community to make that vision a reality.

It is our understanding that the Security Council intends to include this letter as an annex to the resolution concerning Iraq that is currently being drafted. In the meantime, I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated to the members of the esteemed Security Council as soon as possible.

(*Signed*) Nuri Kamel **al-Maliki**
Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq

Annex II

Letter dated 10 December 2007 from the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

Having reviewed the request of the Government of Iraq to extend the mandate of the Multinational Force (MNF) in Iraq and following consultations with the Government of Iraq, I am writing to confirm, consistent with this request, that the MNF under unified command stands ready to continue to fulfil its mandate as set out in Security Council resolution 1546 (2004) and extended by Security Council resolutions 1637 (2005) and 1723 (2006).

Together, the Government of Iraq and MNF in Iraq combat the challenges that threaten Iraq's security and stability through a security partnership that has continued to improve and that has resulted in progress in the past year. This effective, cooperative partnership continues to evolve, as Iraqi security forces take leadership in fighting and deterring terrorism and other violent acts throughout Iraq. In the context of this partnership, MNF is prepared to continue to undertake a broad range of tasks to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability and to ensure force protection, acting under the authorities set forth in resolution 1546 (2004), including the tasks and arrangements set out in the letters annexed thereto, and in close cooperation with the Government of Iraq. The forces that make up MNF will remain committed to acting consistently with their obligations and rights under international law, including the law of armed conflict.

Iraqi security forces continue to make progress in developing their capabilities as they move into the lead in taking responsibility for Iraq's security. This year, the Iraqi Ground Forces Command has assumed control of all Iraqi Army divisions. Iraqi authorities and local security forces have assumed primary security responsibility in eight of Iraq's provinces, and we are working together for continued progress in transition of security responsibility in all of Iraq's eighteen provinces. Together we will build towards the day when the Iraqi forces assume full responsibility for the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq.

In the coming year, the MNF is ready to continue to participate in the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq, within the context of the growth in the capabilities of the Iraqi Security Forces and Iraq's successes in security, politics, and the economy. The MNF is prepared to work with the Government of Iraq to help it achieve the objectives it has set for itself as an independent and sovereign state.

The co-sponsors intend to annex this letter to the resolution on Iraq that is under consideration. In the meantime, I request that you provide copies of this letter to members of the Council as quickly as possible.

(*Signed*) Condoleezza **Rice**

United Nations S/2007/739

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 December 2007

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1778 (2007), by which the Council established a multidimensional presence in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic to help create security conditions conducive to the voluntary, secure and sustainable return of refugees and displaced persons. In that resolution, the Council requested me to report to it every three months on the security and humanitarian situation in eastern Chad, the north-eastern Central African Republic and the region, as well as on progress made in creating security conditions conducive to the return of refugees and displaced persons. This report covers major developments since my last report, of 10 August 2007 (S/2007/488), including preparations for the deployment of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), the European Union-led peacekeeping force (EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic) and the Police tchadienne pour la protection humanitaire (PTPH).

II. Update on recent developments

A. Political

2. During the reporting period there were mixed developments in the political and security situation in Chad. On 13 August 2007, the Mouvement Patriotique du Salut (MPS) and the Coordination des Partis politiques pour la Défense de la Constitution (CPDC) signed an agreement with the Government of Chad on the reinforcement of the democratic process. The parties agreed, inter alia, to postpone the 2007 legislative elections to late 2009 in order to: allow the holding of a population census, which would be followed by an update of the voter's register; revise the composition of the National Independent Electoral Commission; re-constitute the electoral body to comprise an equal number of political party representatives; and extend the mandate of the current legislature until the establishment of an elected National Assembly. As agreed by the parties, on 31 August 2007, President Déby established by decree a Comité de suivi et d'appui to follow up the implementation of the agreement. Since its establishment, the committee has held several working sessions. The African Union, the European

07-64258 (E) 181207

Union, the Organisation internationale de la francophonie and the United Nations participate in the committee as observers.

3. On 25 October 2007, the Government of Chad and the main Chadian armed opposition groups in eastern Chad (the Union of Forces for Democracy and Development (UFDD), the Rassemblement des Forces pour le Changement (RFC), the Concorde Nationale Tchadienne (CNT) and the Union des forces pour la démocratie et le développement fondamental (UFDDF) signed a peace agreement in Sirte in the presence of the Libyan Head of State, Colonel Muammar Al-Qadhafi, and President Omer al-Bashir of the Sudan. The parties agreed to respect the constitution, cease fighting, grant amnesty to the rebels, allow rebel groups to participate in the running of state affairs, integrate rebel forces into the Chadian national army. They also agreed to hold another meeting in Tripoli, including all political parties and relevant civil society organizations, to follow up on the implementation of the Sirte agreement. To date, the provisions of this agreement have not been implemented and there has been a resurgence of fighting between the same rebel groups (UFDD, RFC and the Front Uni pour le Changement (FUC)) and the Chadian national army in eastern Chad.

B. Security

4. The security situation in the east remained fluid, with continued rebel movements, banditry and worsening security on the roads. On 12 October, clashes in Guereda between the Tama and Zaghawa groups resulted in a number of casualties and displaced civilians, and temporarily forced the suspension of humanitarian activities. Several cases of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, as well as the arrest and detention of military and gendarmes, were also reported. Following these clashes, on 16 October 2007, President Déby issued a decree imposing a state of emergency for 12 days in the Ouaddai and Wadi Fira regions and in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti region. To date, the state of emergency remains in force.

5. On 25 November, the Chadian gendarmes hired by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to assist in the protection of the Koukou Angarana refugee camp (some 200 kilometre from Abéché) were attacked by UFDD and RFC rebels, killing one national and wounding two international aid workers. On 26 November 2007, a counter attack by the Chadian national army resulted in the death of several people and a number of wounded.

6. On 30 November 2007, UFDD issued a statement declaring that it was at war against the French army and any other foreign force in the national territory. On 3 December 2007, President Sarkozy of France stated that the European Union-led peacekeeping force would deploy to Chad, in spite of these threats.

7. Following the resumption of clashes between the national army and FUC on 1 December 2007, President Déby dismissed the Chadian Minister of Defense and former leader of FUC, Mahamat Nour, who sought refuge in the Libyan Embassy in N'Djamena. The recent fighting in eastern Chad between the national army and the rebel movements has reportedly resulted in hundreds of casualties on all sides, with all sides claiming victory in the battlefield. Meanwhile, the Government and the rebel groups have been blaming each other for failing to respect the Sirte agreement. The scale of the population displacement as a result of the fighting has yet to be assessed.

8. Notwithstanding the agreements of 8 February 2006 and 3 May 2007 on the normalization of the relations between Chad and the Sudan, on 26 November, the Government of Chad accused the Sudan of supporting Chadian rebel groups operating in the eastern part of the country.

9. Turning to the Central African Republic, ongoing insecurity in Darfur and its subregional consequences continue to be of serious concern. Between July and September 2007, some 80 Tora Bora (Darfur rebels) combatants believed to have come from Darfur were disarmed in the town of Sam Ouandja in the Haute-Kotto prefecture in the Central African Republic. Recent fighting in Um Dukhun, West Darfur, caused 86 Sudanese to flee to Birao, in the Vakaga prefecture, including 67 Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) militants later disarmed by the Central African Armed Forces (FACA).

10. In the meantime, and as I last reported to the Council on 5 December (S/2007/697), the Government of the Central African Republic and the opposition parties agreed, on 30 November, on the text of a Presidential decree aimed at establishing a dialogue preparatory committee. In addition, the Government and the Popular Army for the Restoration of Democracy (APRD), the last remaining rebel group, have entered into discussions with the aim of signing a new peace agreement.

C. Humanitarian and human rights

11. There are currently 240,000 Darfurian refugees and 180,000 internally displaced persons in eastern Chad. Repeated reports of violations of the humanitarian and civilian character of the refugee camps have been reported, including the presence of arms and rebels in and around the camps.

12. Following the attempt by a French association, Arche de Zoé, to remove 103 children from Chad on 25 October 2007, the Government of Chad imposed travel restrictions on humanitarian workers, impeding the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable population. The United Nations is making every effort to ensure that the credibility and efficiency of humanitarian work in eastern Chad is not tainted by the Arche de Zoé incident. In this context, on 8 November, I issued a statement condemning the Arche de Zoé incident and underscored the urgent need for all concerned individuals, organizations and institutions to fully respect international legal instruments.

13. The deteriorating security situation in eastern Chad has limited humanitarian access to some refugee camps and internally displaced persons' sites, and has left the affected Chadian populations feeling insecure. Refugee camps in Farchana, Guereda, Iriba and Goz Beida, which together host some 212,000 refugees from Darfur, are starting to suffer the consequences of the volatile situation. In spite of the challenges, the United Nations and its operational partners continue to provide assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons. In addition, contingency planning is under way to ensure sustained provision of assistance, in the event that the security situation deteriorates further.

14. The deployment of a Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator to Abéché will contribute to enhance coordination in the delivery of services to the internally displaced persons. UNHCR has recently initiated, jointly with the local authorities, the Association of the Chadian Traditional Chiefs and non-governmental

organizations, an inter-community dialogue to facilitate an eventual return and reintegration strategy for the internally displaced.

15. In regard to the Central African Republic, 300,000 Central Africans remain displaced throughout the region, including 80,000 refugees in Chad, Cameroon and the Darfur region of the Sudan, including 197,000 internally displaced persons, mostly in the north-western part of the Central African Republic. In the north-eastern part, however, many of the inhabitants of Birao who fled the region as a result of fighting between the Union des forces démocratiques pour le rassemblement (UFDR) and FACA have returned to the town and are rebuilding their homes.

III. Establishment of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

16. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1778 (2007), the United Nations has undertaken steps to prepare for the effective implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCAT), including the establishment of the Police tchadienne pour la protection humanitaire (PTPH).

17. As of 10 December 2007, a total of 68 MINURCAT international staff, including police, military liaison, political affairs, and support staff had been deployed. Some 30 United Nations police officers, who have been deployed to N'Djamena, have started the process of nomination and selection of PTPH personnel.

18. The Mission is working with the Government of Chad on the implementation of the concept of the Police tchadienne pour la protection humanitaire. While MINURCAT has secured the agreement of the Government on a number of technical issues, there are other substantive matters that require further discussion, including the nature of the relationship between PTPH and MINURCAT.

19. President Déby has appointed his Special Adviser on diplomatic matters as his Special Representative for MINURCAT and the European Union-led peacekeeping force Chad/Central African Republic, and has created the Coordination nationale d'appui à la force internationale to facilitate and coordinate the deployment of MINURCAT and the European Union-led force and act as their single interlocutor.

20. During the period under review, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, visited Chad on 16 and 17 November. Mr. Mulet met with, among others, the Prime Minister, Dr. Nouradine Delwa Kassiré Coumakoye, who confirmed that President Déby had asked him to ensure that the Government provides full support to MINURCAT's deployment.

21. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1778 (2007), in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to mobilize Member States and institutional donors to support the establishment of PTPH, the United Nations has established a MINURCAT trust fund. The trust fund will support the activities of MINURCAT, and would specifically cover the costs of PTPH. It has been estimated that some $23 million would be required to support the training and deployment of PTPH during its first year of operation. I am particularly pleased that the Governments of Japan ($2.2 million), Norway ($1 million) and Belgium (€250,000) and the

European Commission (€10 millions) have already confirmed their commitment to contribute to the trust fund. I thank these Member States and the European Commission for their support to the Mission, and invite others to consider contributing to the trust fund. I would like to stress that without the immediate availability of funds, PTPH training cannot commence as planned.

22. MINURCAT and UNHCR, in consultation with the Government of Chad, have prepared a general framework for the gradual hand-over of law and order duties in the refugee camps from the UNHCR-supported Chadian gendarmes to PTPH. This process will be completed by April 2008, pending the deployment of the European Union peacekeeping force Chad/Central African Republic.

23. In accordance with paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1778 (2007), the United Nations has transmitted a draft status-of-mission agreement to the Government of Chad. Discussions are ongoing and it is my hope that the agreement will be concluded in a timely manner.

24. With regard to the police for MINURCAT, at the time of writing, out of the 300 authorized United Nations police officers, 70 had been selected and 32 were already deployed to N'Djamena. The total number of candidates submitted by police-contributing countries thus far is still insufficient. Member States have been invited to submit additional candidates.

25. An integrated assessment mission consisting of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and possibly the European Commission, is scheduled to visit Chad in early 2008 to review the needs of the judicial and prison systems in eastern Chad. The team will: identify the specific areas that require rule of law assistance to support the MINURCAT police component and PTPH in maintaining law and order; refine the role and function of MINURCAT's judicial and prison advisory units; identify areas of collaboration and joint-programming to strengthen justice and corrections institutions in eastern Chad; and assess the opportunity to establish an inter-agency rule of law coordination mechanism for eastern Chad. This mission, initially scheduled to travel to Chad in early December, was postponed at the request of the Government of Chad due to fighting in the eastern part of the country.

26. Out of the 50 authorized United Nations military liaison officers, 25 will be deployed by January 2008. The Chief Military Liaison Officer (Colonel) and the Deputy Military Liaison Officer (Lieutenant-Colonel) are already deployed in the Mission area. A senior military liaison officer, at the Lieutenant-Colonel level, will be deployed to the EUFOR operational headquarters in France by the end of December. The remaining 23 military liaison officers, consisting of 4 Lieutenant Colonels, 17 captains or majors and 2 non-commissioned officers, will deploy to the European Union peacekeeping force Chad/Central African Republic locations in Chad and north-eastern Central African Republic to facilitate coordination and liaison.

27. With regard to the north-eastern Central African Republic, MINURCAT will establish a small presence in Bangui, co-located with the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA), to liaise with the Government and further assess specific requirements to support national

authorities and address groups made vulnerable by the spillover of violence from Darfur.

28. As of 15 October, MINURCAT had established its start-up headquarters in central N'Djamena with a logistics facility nearby. Essential equipment has been transported by air from strategic deployment stocks held at the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy (UNLB). The balance of the equipment will be shipped by sea from a number of sources, including strategic deployment stocks and United Nations reserves and surplus from downsizing and liquidating missions.

29. During the period under review, a United Nations team of planners visited Brussels and Paris to highlight United Nations requirements and to develop close working relations between the EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic and MINURCAT. The United Nations has requested the European Union to provide logistics support to MINURCAT in several areas, including medical, food, rations and petrol, oil and lubricants. The European Union has agreed to provide logistical support within its means and capabilities and discussions are well advanced on these issues. The Department of Field Support has deployed a logistical planner to the EUFOR operational headquarters in Paris to ensure that MINURCAT's support needs are included in the EUFOR support plan. Capacities that EUFOR is unable to provide, such as vertical engineering, are being sought under letter-of-assist arrangements directly from EUFOR troop-contributing countries.

IV. Establishment of the European Union-led peacekeeping force in Chad/Central African Republic

30. Under paragraph 6 of resolution 1778 (2007), the Security Council authorized the European Union to: contribute to protecting civilians in danger, particularly refugees and displaced persons; facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel; and contribute to protecting United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment and to ensuring the security and freedom of movement of its staff and United Nations and associated personnel.

31. On 15 October, the European Union approved a joint action for the deployment of a bridging military operation in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic (EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic) in the framework of the European Security and Defence Policy. The European Union has designated General Patrick Nash (Ireland), based in Paris, as the Operational Commander and General Jean-Philippe Ganascia (France) as the Force Commander of EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic in Chad and the Central African Republic.

32. United Nations and European Union planners have cooperated closely to ensure that the establishment of EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic meets the security requirements of the population at risk and of United Nations personnel operating in the area. In this connection, United Nations planners have deployed to the European Union operational headquarters in Paris to work alongside the European Union planners.

33. The European Union-led force in Chad/Central African Republic has encountered unanticipated delays in its force generation process that will ultimately

have an impact on its roll-out plan in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic. Should such delays persist or result in a review of EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic enablers, MINURCAT's ability to deploy will be affected. It is therefore critical that the member States of the European Union provide the necessary capabilities.

34. The European Union and the United Nations have initiated an exchange of letters, which will serve as the basis for the upcoming technical arrangements or memorandums of understanding. These documents will provide further details on the relationship between the European Union and the United Nations at Headquarters and in the area of operations, and will also set forth the relationship between the Force Commander of EUFOR and my Special Representative.

V. Financial implications

35. My proposed budget for the establishment and maintenance of MINURCAT for the 2007/08 financial period amounts to $197.4 million and is currently before the General Assembly for its consideration and approval.

36. Pending the adoption by the General Assembly of a financing resolution for the Mission and receipt of assessed contributions, the Mission's deployment is being funded from the commitment authority, in the amount of $45.8 million granted by the Advisory Committee for the advance United Nations Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic (MINUTAC) for the 2007/08 period.

37. As at 31 August 2007, the total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations amounted to $2,479.9 million.

VI. Observations and recommendations

38. The security situation in eastern Chad has remained volatile and unpredictable. The renewed violence has put the civilian population living in the area at increased risk and will further impede the work of the humanitarian community in providing the much needed assistance to the population at risk.

39. While preparation for the deployment of MINURCAT and the European Union-led peacekeeping force Chad/Central African Republic is ongoing, it is equally important for the Chadian stakeholders concerned to take the political steps necessary to settle their differences through dialogue. I call on all parties to immediately cease hostilities and renew their commitment to the implementation of the political process they have agreed upon. I also call on the international community to stand ready to further assist the partners, as appropriate, in the implementation of these agreements.

40. With regard to the Central African Republic, I am pleased to note the efforts of the Government to establish the necessary structures to ensure an inclusive dialogue. I call on the international community to contribute to these efforts and to provide the necessary technical and financial means, as appropriate.

41. The complementary and parallel deployment of MINURCAT and the European Union peacekeeping force Chad/Central African Republic under a single Security Council mandate breaks new ground in peacekeeping operations. I am particularly

pleased to report that collaboration between the United Nations and the European Union has gone very well in the planning stages for the two missions. I have no doubt this will continue as the two operations are deployed on the ground.

42. It is my hope that the European Union will soon be able to generate all capacities required for EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic. In the event that the European Union is not able to generate its desired force level and enablers, a EUFOR deployment with limited capabilities would have a direct impact on the ability of MINURCAT to implement its mandate. Without credible security arrangements on the ground, the Mission will not be able to deploy in eastern Chad. In this context, I appeal to all relevant Member States to provide the force requirements necessary to enable the European Union force to deploy with the needed robustness and credibility.

43. The deployment of MINURCAT and the European Union-led peacekeeping force alone will not solve the crisis plaguing the subregion. The parallel deployment of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and progress with the Darfur peace talks will also contribute to improving the security situation in the region. Both MINURCAT and UNAMID will therefore seek to ensure a regular and coherent critical flow of information and to develop close working relationships at all levels.

44. I have instructed MINURCAT to continue to closely consult with the Government of Chad on the modalities for the establishment of PTPH and to ensure that its concerns are taken into account. In so doing, however, the United Nations will remain bound by standing United Nations principles and policy guidelines, as well as the provisions of Security Council resolution 1778 (2007).

45. Finally, I would like to commend the important work that the entire staff of MINURCAT and BONUCA, as well as the United Nations country team and the humanitarian community, continue to carry out in Chad and the Central African Republic in contributing to the realization of peace and development in these countries.

United Nations S/2007/740

Security Council

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19 December 2007
English
Original: English/French

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions and the statements of the President on Burundi, in particular its resolution 1719 (2006),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Burundi, and emphasizing the importance of national ownership by Burundi of peacebuilding, security and long-term development,

Noting the progress made by Burundi towards consolidating peace and stability, as well as the remaining challenges, in particular completing the peace process with the Forces Nationales de Libération (Palipehutu-FNL), consolidating democratically elected institutions and good governance, and completing the disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion process and the reform of the security sector, including ensuring that the security forces and judicial institutions effectively protect human rights and the rule of law,

Welcoming the appointment on 14 November 2007 of a government of national unity,

Emphasizing the need for the United Nations system and the international community to maintain their support for peace consolidation and long-term development in Burundi, and *welcoming* in this regard the establishment of the "Groupe de coordination des partenaires",

Taking note of the briefing of the Chairman of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission on 6 December 2007, *welcoming* the Peacebuilding Commission's close engagement on Burundi, including the finalization with the Burundian Government of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding and the adoption of the Monitoring and Tracking Mechanism, and *looking forward* to its implementation in the same spirit of partnership,

Paying tribute to the facilitation efforts of South Africa, in conjunction with the countries of the Regional Peace Initiative and the African Union, to promote the full implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement signed on 7 September 2006 in Dar-es-Salaam between the Government of Burundi and the Palipehutu-FNL,

Welcoming the signing, on 2 November 2007, of a framework agreement on the establishment of a Tripartite Steering Committee for National Consultations on Transitional Justice Mechanisms, *stressing* the importance of an early start of the

Committee's activities, and *encouraging* the Burundian authorities and the Secretary-General, pursuant to resolution 1606 (2005), to continue to cooperate on this issue,

Recalling the conclusions of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict pertaining to parties in armed conflict in Burundi (S/2007/92), *taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Burundi (S/2007/686), *calling upon* the Government of Burundi and *urging* all parties, in particular the Palipehutu-FNL, to cooperate with the Working Group with a view to following up on its conclusions, and *encouraging* United Nations agencies and donors to continue to support these efforts,

Welcoming BINUB's policy to promote and protect the rights of women and to take into account gender considerations as set out in its resolution 1325 (2000) as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to keep the Council informed,

Having considered the second report (S/2007/682) of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB),

1. *Decides* to extend until 31 December 2008 the mandate of BINUB, as set out in resolution 1719;

2. *Commends* the authorities and political actors in Burundi for persevering in their dialogue on achieving stability and national reconciliation and to promote social harmony in their country, and *encourages* them to continue that dialogue;

3. *Urges* the Palipehutu-FNL to return to the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JVMM) without delay or preconditions and to immediately release all children associated with it, and *calls on* both parties to the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement to refrain from any action that might lead to a resumption of hostilities and to resolve outstanding issues in a spirit of cooperation including through agreeing on a road map of sequenced steps and clear time frames for the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement and conclusion of the final phase of the peace process;

4. *Encourages* the South African Facilitation, the Regional Peace Initiative, the African Union and other international partners to reinforce efforts in support of the early conclusion of the peace process between the Government of Burundi and Palipehutu-FNL, and *requests* the Secretary-General, including through BINUB, to play a robust political role in support of the peace process, in full coordination with regional and international partners;

5. *Encourages* BINUB and the Facilitation to expedite their consultations on a common approach to deal with the issue of alleged FNL dissidents, with appropriate international support;

6. *Encourages* the Burundian Government to pursue its efforts regarding peace consolidation challenges, in particular democratic governance and justice and security reforms;

7. *Expresses* its deep concern at the continuing human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, and *urges* the Government to diligently investigate all such reports and take the necessary steps to prevent further violations and to ensure that those responsible are brought to justice;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report regularly to the Council on the implementation of the mandate of BINUB and the progress regarding the benchmarks contained in the addendum to his report dated 21 June 2006 (S/2006/429/Add.1), and to keep the Council informed of the progress towards the eventual transition from the integrated office to a primarily development-focused engagement;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda items 17 and 18

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 17 December 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write with regard to the alarming Palestinian terrorist attacks against Israel, which were carried out over the recent weekend.

Yesterday, Sunday, 16 December 2007, a Qassam rocket fired by Palestinian terrorists in the Gaza Strip scored a direct hit on a house in Kibbutz Zikim, an Israeli communal farm less than a mile from Gaza, and wounded a two-year-old boy. The boy and his mother, who needed treatment for trauma and shock, were rushed to a nearby hospital. Their home was also destroyed in the rocket attack.

On Friday evening, 14 December, Palestinian terrorists in the Gaza Strip fired a rocket that slammed into a kibbutz factory, destroying equipment. Another rocket hit the same kibbutz almost 24 hours later.

These rocket attacks, like the other daily barrage fire, were intentionally aimed at Israeli towns and civilian populations, in order to inflict death and damage and instil fear and intimidation. Moreover, this terrorist activity is in blatant violation of international law, and those responsible, directly and indirectly, must not be allowed to continue with impunity.

Israel views these terrorist attacks with grave severity, particularly as Israeli and Palestinian leaders met last week to commit to moving negotiations forward. The rocket attacks are a deliberate attempt by the enemies of peace, like Hamas, to derail the peace process. Since Hamas violently took control of the Gaza Strip in June 2007, 353 rockets and 554 mortars have been fired at Israeli cities, a sign of Hamas' intransigence and refusal to embrace the three conditions of the Quartet. The Palestinian Authority must end the violence and terrorism against Israel, as is required according to its obligations under the road map. All States in the region should refrain from supporting this terrorist activity.

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Israel retains the right to exercise itself in self-defence, as is the right of all sovereign nations, under article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. Israel will continue to do all that is necessary to safeguard the lives of its citizens and ensure their right to live free from fear and terrorism.

I should be grateful if you would have the contents of the present letter circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 17, and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Daniel **Carmon**
Ambassador
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

United Nations S/2007/742

Security Council

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18 December 2007

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements by its President on the situation in Liberia and West Africa,

Welcoming the sustained progress made by the Government of Liberia since January 2006, in rebuilding Liberia for the benefit of all Liberians, with the support of the international community,

Recalling its decision not to renew the measures in paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) regarding round log and timber products originating in Liberia, and stressing that Liberia's progress in the timber sector must continue with the effective implementation and enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law signed into law on 5 October 2006, including the resolution of land and tenure rights, the conservation and protection of biodiversity, and the process for the awarding of contracts for commercial forestry operations,

Recalling its decision to terminate the measures in paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) regarding diamonds,

Welcoming the Government of Liberia's participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, noting Liberia's implementation of the necessary internal controls and other requirements of the Kimberley Process, and calling on the Government of Liberia to continue to work diligently to ensure the effectiveness of these controls,

Stressing the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in improving security through Liberia and helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond and timber-producing regions, and border areas,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Panel of Experts on Liberia dated 5 December 2007 (S/2007/689, annex), including on the issues of diamonds, timber, targeted sanctions, and arms and security,

Having reviewed the measures imposed by paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) and paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004) and the progress towards meeting the conditions set out by paragraph 5 of resolution 1521 (2003), and concluding that insufficient progress has been made towards that end,

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Underlining its determination to support the Government of Liberia in its efforts to meet those conditions, and encouraging donors to do likewise,

Urging all parties to support the Government of Liberia in identifying and implementing measures that will ensure progress towards meeting the conditions set out by paragraph 5 of resolution 1521 (2003),

Determining that, despite significant progress having been made in Liberia, the situation there continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides*, on the basis of its assessment of progress made to date towards meeting the conditions for lifting the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003):

(a) To renew the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1521 (2003) and modified by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1683 (2006) and by paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 1731 (2006) and to renew the measures on travel imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of 12 months from the date of adoption of this resolution;

(b) That Member States shall notify the Committee established by paragraph 21 of resolution 1521 (2003) ("the Committee") upon delivery of all arms and related materiel supplied in accordance with paragraph 2 (e) or 2 (f) of resolution 1521 (2003), paragraph 2 of resolution 1683 (2006), or paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 1731;

(c) To review any of the above measures at the request of the Government of Liberia, once the Government reports to the Council that the conditions set out in resolution 1521 (2003) for terminating the measures have been met, and provides the Council with information to justify its assessment;

2. *Recalls* that the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004) remain in force, notes with concern the findings of the Panel of Experts on the lack of progress in this regard, and calls on the Government of Liberia to continue to make all necessary efforts to fulfil its obligations;

3. *Reconfirms* its intention to review the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004) at least once a year;

4. *Welcomes* UNMIL's assistance to the Government of Liberia in conducting joint patrols with the Forestry Development Authority with a view to strengthening Government control in forestry areas;

5. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the current Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 1760 (2007) for a further period until 20 June 2008 to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States, in order to investigate and compile a report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003) and renewed in paragraph 1 above, including any information relevant to the designation by the Committee of the individuals described in paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1521 (2003) and paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), and including the various sources of financing, such as from natural resources, for the illicit trade of arms;

(b) To assess the impact of and effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), including particularly with respect to the assets of former President Charles Taylor;

(c) To assess the implementation of forestry legislation passed by the Liberian Congress on 19 September 2006 and signed into law by President Johnson-Sirleaf on 5 October 2006;

(d) To assess the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and to coordinate with the Kimberley Process in assessing compliance;

(e) To report to the Council through the Committee by 1 June 2008 on all the issues listed in this paragraph, and to provide informal updates to the Committee as appropriate before that date, especially on progress in the timber sector since the lifting of paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) in June 2006, and in the diamond sector since the lifting of paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) in April 2007;

(f) To cooperate actively with other relevant groups of experts, in particular that on Côte d'Ivoire re-established by paragraph 8 of résolution 1782 (2007), and with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

(g) To identify and make recommendations regarding areas where the capacity of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) and paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004);

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reappoint the current members of the Panel of Experts and to make the necessary financial and security arrangements to support the work of the Panel;

7. *Calls upon* all States and the Government of Liberia to cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts in all the aspects of its mandate;

8. *Encourages* the Government of Liberia to invite the Kimberley Process to conduct a review visit within a year of Liberia's full participation in and implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

9. *Encourages* the Kimberley Process to inform, as appropriate, the Security Council through its Committee about any possible review visit to Liberia and its assessment of progress made by the Liberian Government in implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Identical letters dated 17 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Presidency of the European Union, I should be grateful if you would circulate the "European Council Presidency Conclusions on Kosovo" (see annex), adopted in Brussels on 14 December 2007 as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) João **Salgueiro**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations

07-64882 (E) 181207

Annex to the identical letters dated 17 December 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

European Council Presidency Conclusions on Kosovo Brussels, 14 December 2007

On Kosovo, the European Council noted the conclusion of the Troika process on 10 December and the final report submitted by the Contact Group to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It expressed its gratitude to the Troika for having tirelessly explored all options to secure a negotiated settlement of the status of Kosovo. In particular, it thanked Ambassador Wolfgang Ischinger, the European Union's representative to the Troika, for his efforts.

The European Council underlined that the negotiating process facilitated by the Troika between the parties on Kosovo's future status has been exhausted. In this context, it deeply regretted that the two parties were unable to reach a mutually acceptable agreement despite the Troika's comprehensive and good faith efforts, fully supported by Member States of the European Union.

The European Council welcomed the fact that both parties have repeatedly committed during the Troika process to refrain from any activities or statements which might endanger the security situation and to avoid violence. This commitment to peace, which is also important for regional stability, must continue.

The European Council agreed with the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the status quo in Kosovo is unsustainable and, thus, stressed the need to move forward towards a Kosovo settlement, which is essential for regional stability. Such a settlement should ensure a democratic, multiethnic Kosovo committed to the rule of law, and to the protection of minorities and of cultural and religious heritage.

The European Council underlined its conviction that resolving the pending status of Kosovo constitutes a sui generis case that does not set any precedent.

The European Council noted that the Security Council will address this issue in December. The European Council underlined that the European Union stands ready to play a leading role in strengthening stability in the region and in implementing a settlement defining Kosovo's future status. It stated the European Union's readiness to assist Kosovo in the path towards sustainable stability, including by the European Security and Defence Policy mission and a contribution to an international civilian office as part of the international presences. The General Affairs and External Relations Council is invited to determine the modalities for the mission and when to launch it. The Secretary-General/High Representative is requested to prepare the mission in discussion with the responsible authorities in Kosovo and the United Nations. The European Union will also be ready to assist economic and political development through a clear European perspective, in line with the European perspective of the region.

The European Council reaffirmed that the future of the Western Balkans lies within the European Union. It considered that a stable and prosperous Serbia fully integrated into the family of European nations is important for the stability of the region. In this regard, it encouraged Serbia to meet the necessary conditions to allow

its Stabilization and Association Agreement to be signed rapidly and, in the light of Serbia's considerable institutional capacity and recalling its conclusions of December 2006, it reiterated its confidence that progress on the road towards the European Union, including candidate status, can be accelerated.